with SCD which contributes to longevity and quality of life of bearers of SCD. Health professionals, especially, the professional members of the dental health teams have a decisive role in this process, given the importance of preventive measures in terms of caries and periodontal diseases.

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Oral Health-Related Quality of Life in Disabled Children

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Objectives: The aim of this paper is to assess the impact of oral cavity diseases on the quality of life in children with neuromotor disabilities (NMD) in Moldova.

Materials and methods: Clinical examination was performed on 228 children of 12–13 years old with different types of NMD, placed in specialized residential institutions for children with neuromotor and mental disabilities. The control group consisted of 243 relatively healthy 12–13 year-olds, placed in boarding schools for orphans children. The study was conducted in compliance with ethical requirements, obtaining the written consent of children's parents or legal guardians. The DMFT index and oral hygiene status (OHI-S index) have been estimated, as well as the prevalence and severity of the impact of oral health on the quality of children's life (Child-OIDP index).

Results: The prevalence of the impact of oral cavity diseases on children's daily activities has enhanced severity in children with NMD and it reached 69.30%. Oral cavity diseases affected food consumption, hygiene of oral cavity, emotional stability and appearance functions. The main causes of these effects are: untreated dental caries and its complications, toothache, extraction of permanent teeth.

Conclusions: The severity of impact of dental diseases on quality of life in children with NMD depends on the severity of the neurological disorders, associated disabilities, type of child's nutrition, dental status, quality of dental care and the implementation of preventive measures. The results of this study will be used to select the methods and remedies to prevent dental diseases in children with NMD.

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Dental Caries Severity and Body Mass Index in Kinder Garden Children, Bali-Indonesia

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Introduction: Oral disease is first rank of ten diseases that suffered Indonesian community. There are 72.1% people had caries experienced. Toothache is the main reason for work and school absenteeism, with an average of 3.86 day/year. Although not fatal, dental caries infection can impact on the growth and development of preschool children and reduce human quality of life.

Objective: To determine the correlation between dental caries severity with Body Mass Index (BMI).

Method: Cross sectional study was conducted on 150 children, aged 4–6 years, consist of 80 boys and 70 girls, in Kinder Garden, Denpasar-Bali, 2013 January. The severity of dental caries was measured by UI Dental Caries Index that was divided into eight levels and Body Mass Index measurement was done also. Data were analyzed with Independent t- test and Pearson correlation.

Results: Caries prevalence is 73.3%, the average of dmf-t: 4.33 with 37.3% children with pulp caries infections. The average of children height 111.25 cm, weight 19.49 kg, BMI 15.74 kg/m^2. There are significant differences of BMI between children with pulp caries infections and without pulp caries infections ($p < 0.05$), but there are no significant correlation between dental caries severity and BMI ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Children with pulp caries infections have a lower body mass index than those without pulp caries infections, but severity of dental caries is no correlation with BMI.